BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
One year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH. MONDAY. SEPT. 21. 1863. NO. 249.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day.....$1 00 | One week.....$ 6 00
Two days.....2 00 | Two weeks.....12 00
Three days.....3 00 | Three weeks.....18 00
Four days.....4 00 | One month.....24 00
Five days.....5 00 | Two months.....40 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, collections and other notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia—Fighting Commenced—Battle Order of Gen. Bragg—Great Battle expected.

ATLANTA, Sept. 19.—A Yankee force of 1200 mounted infantry attacked Ringold Thursday evening. Artillery fire kept up one hour when they retired leaving a few wounded. Artillery firing heard on Friday, supposed heavy skirmishing along our whole cavalry front. Confederates attacked the Yankees at Cleaveland on Thursday, driving them out and capturing seventy-four prisoners who arrived here to-day. Our forces held Cleveland. Walker engaged the Yankees on Friday evening West of Ringold and drove them back two miles. Our loss 60. Heavy skirmishing Friday along the whole line till nightfall.

This morning heavy artillery opened at daybreak and continued until the trains left. Trains run within three miles of Ringgold. All the bridges between there and Chattanooga have been destroyed. Bragg issued the following battle order on the 17th:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD, Lafayette, Sept. 17th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 180:—The troops will be held ready for an immediate move against the enemy. His demonstration on our flanks have been thwarted, and twice has he retreated before us when we offered battle. We must now force him to the issue. Soldiers, you are largely reinforced; you must now seek the contest. In doing so I know you will be content to suffer privations and encounter hardships. Heretofore you have never failed to respond to your General when he has asked the sacrific at your hands. Relying on your gallantry and patriotism he asks you to add the crowning glory to the wreaths you wear.

Our credit is in your keeping. Your enemy boasts you are demoralized and retreating before him. Having accomplished our object in drawing back his flank movement, let us now turn it on his main force and crush it in its fancied security. Your General will lead you.—You have but to respond to assure us of a glorious triumph over an insolent foe. I know what your response will be. Trusting in God and the justice of our cause, and revered by the love of dear ones at home, failure is impossible and victory must be ours.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Comd'g.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept 20.—Nothing important has traspired since last report. This morning rumors of an impending battle on the Rapidan are current.

The weather is quite cool and favorable for military movements.

A flag of truce boat is expected at City Point to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 20.—Passengers by the Central train report all quiet on the Rapidan when the train left Gordonsville.

Flag of truce boat not yet signalled, consequently no news from any quarter to-night.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Sept 18.—Reports from different sources concur that Rosecrans is being heavily reinforced by Grant. Refugees who recently arrived here say numerous murders have been committed in East Tennessee by Yankee bushwhackers. Rosecrans' forces are retiring towards Chattanooga, closely followed by Gen. Bragg. The road is clear to Cleveland, Tenn. There are only two regiments in Huntsville, both renegade Kentuckions, and commanded by Colonels Watts and Hall, both formerly of Georgia.

From beyond the Mississippi.

ATLANTA, Sept. 19.—Advices from Shreveport to the 3rd have been received. Quiet prevails in the trans-Missippi department. Magruder is at Houston sick. It is supposed he will recover.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 19.—No firing last night or this morning.

Lieutenant Colonel Stephen D. Pool has been appointed Colonel of the 10th Regiment N. C. Troops, vice Bradford deceased, and Major H. T. Guion appointed Lieutenant Colonel, vice Pool promoted.

FROM GEORGIA AND EAST TENNESSEE.

We have Atlanta papers as late as the 17th, but they give but little news. The following is from the *Rebel*:

MARIETTA, Monday 14th, 1 P. M.—On Saturday, according to reports from passengers by the down train, General Buckner encountered the enemy and a sharp combat ensued, resulting in the capture of three Yankee guns and three hundred prisoners. The movements and position of the enemy are enveloped in mystery, though the impression is still prevalent that the enemy's force, whatever it may be, will fall back upon Chattanooga. Of the movements of our troops, and the probable designs of our commanders, it may not perhaps be prudent to speak. Suffice it to say that, from present indications, the War Department seems at length earnestly aroused to the importance of the situation in our front, and strategical operations the most extensive and important of the war are on foot, which will develop themselves in due time, the result of which we can but hope will be successful.

A terrible collision occurred between a train loaded with troops and an empty train coming down, at Cartersville this morning. Nine of the 50th Tennessee regiment were killed and a large number wounded.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* of the 17th says:

We have rumors a plenty, but nothing reliable from the front to-day. A general impression prevails that Rosecrans is falling back, hard pressed by the forces of Gen. Bragg. The heavy firing heard on Sunday last, in the direction of Wills Valley, is not yet satisfactorily accounted for.

Since writing the above, we have received intelligence relative to the movements of our army in part of a cheering character, but which it is impolitic to make public through the press. We can venture, however, to say that the "wily-Rosecrans" has been baffled in all his recent movements, and, we trust, will soon be at the head only of a fleeing army.

The *Appeal* of the same date has the following:

We are unable to report anything from above, today, as to what has transpired. We learn that all intercourse between our main forces and the rear has been interdicted, and the restriction enforced with as much rigidness, so far as civilians are concerned, as with regard to communication with the enemy in front. From the State road line we hear nothing, except a rumor that our forces had driven the raiding column to Chattanooga. The general impression appears to be that Rosecrans does not desire a fight, but will attempt to hold the strong positions in the vicinity of the river—in other words, that by a feint up Wills valley he secured an undisputed possession of the key to the line he wishes to occupy. The indications are he will be in no hurry about making new movements, unless he is forced to give back. There are also some rumors from East Tennessee, of a pleasant character, but we can trace them to no source that entitles them to repetition.

The *Confederacy* speculates as follows:

Rosecrans's late onward movement has been variously interpreted—some supposing it was merely for the present to get possession of Chattanooga, others that his arm was only to take East Tennessee; others, that he would move down Wills Valley into the interior of Alabama, and again attempt to cut the country in two, as the enemy have done at the Mississippi river, by co-operating with a naval attack on Mobile; others that he intended to move against Atlanta and the heart of the Confederate States with a bold push and crush out the life-blood of the rebellion, while within a few days past, his movements have indicated that his object was to get possession of Chattanooga and East Tennessee, and rest upon that for a time before making any further demonstration.

It is now believed by many sagacious individuals, and in some high military circles, that his whole object was to gain possession of East Tennessee, and from there move on Richmond. That much assailed city, the Capitol of the Confederate States, has been moved against from all points of the compass, except the South and Southwest. It may be that the possession of East Tennessee is only a base for a new route to Richmond; or it may be that the bare occupation of East Tennessee and Chattanooga, is expected to force the evacuation of the army from Virginia, and the government from Richmond—a calculation which may or may not be correct.

We throw out these speculations for what they are worth. We think it not at all improbable that Rosecrans is unwilling to extend his lines long enough to attempt to invade the heart of Georgia, while Lee's army is in Virginia. Every reader can form his own conclusions.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.—The following is from the special correspondent of the *Enquirer*:

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Sept. 16, 1863.

As I have telegraphed you, nothing of special importance transpired yesterday. Skirmishing went on all day in the vicinty of Rapidan bridge between the dismounted cavalry, acting as sharpshooters on our line, and a similar body of the enemy.

It is impossible to say what this movement really means. By many it is believed to be a mere reconnoissance in force. But as they have batteries planted in front at Raccoon Ford, it is not improbable that it may be a general advance. There are certainly two corps of infantry at Culpeper Court House—Warren's and another one, and from the fact that a cavalryman in the 7th Virginia was killed fully a mile from the enemy yesterday, when no artillery was engaged, I infer that there must be infantry sharpshooters in front.

Stuart lost three pieces of artillery in the fight on Sunday. They were captured as they were retreating through the town. Hampton's brigade was, for a time, cut off on Sunday, on the Stevensburg road, but managed to cut its way through. It was also feared for a while that the 10th Virginia and 2d N. C. cavalry, who were picketing near Woodville, were for a while cut off, but I am happy to say that they came through safely.

Among the melancholy casualties thus far is the wound received in the arm by a very interesting youth, 16 years old, a clerk in Gen. Early's Adjutant General's office, which rendered amputation to the shoulder necessary.

I telegraphed you that Carter's battalion lost some twenty-three men in the shelling at Raccoon Ford.—This loss occurred principally in going in to get a position. The enemy have, as yet, shown no artillery at Rapidan bridge.

The report this moaning is that the enemy are fortifying at Slaughter Mountain.

It is reported that the enemy are running their trains to Mitchell's Station, but I am inclined to think this doubtful.

I rather think there will be no general engagement for several days, but that a big battle will occur soon somewhere on this line, I have no doubt.

For the Progress.]

FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE—HOPE ON—HOPE EVER.

BY STELLA.

Southerner why art thou desponding?
Why is thy spirit a sad vigil keeping
Over the grave where thy dead lie sleeping?
Why turn thy sorrowing eyes to the past?
What though no flower by thy wayside bloom,
What though joy dwelleth not in thy bosom?
Bear thyself manfully, hope to the last.

What if thy dreams are faded?
What if thy future by darkness shaded?
Is not thy lot what the All-Father made it?
Be united—He ruleth the blast.
He is merciful, loving and tender,
Still thy flag will shine, though he veileth its splendor,
Trust thy cause to Him and hope to the last.

Take up life's banner with unflinching devotion,
Heed not the waves of adversity's ocean,
Though the staff of thy banner, in restless emotion,
Should bend like a reed in destruction's blast;
Be united, thy eyes fixed on heaven above thee,
Thank God for the tokens of his love for thee,
Hope on—hope ever, and thou wilt be victorious at last.

Oakland, Wake County, N. C., Sept. 15th, 1863.

WANTED.

10,000 YARDS HOMESPUN. Apply to
E. C. CUTHBERT,
Sept. 17-1m* Graham, N. C.

WANTED.

TO RENT OR BUY A SMALL TENEMENT IN THE business part of this city, with rooms suitable for a small family and store room attached, also a room in which to erect a small bakery.

Any one having such property to dispose of will do well to make early application at this office.
Sept 16-5t*

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to
W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

Exchange Notice, No. 6.
RICHMOND, Sept. 12, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING CONFEDERATE OFFICERS and men, captured at Vicksburg, Miss., July 4, 1863, and subsequently paroled, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. The officers and men of Gen. C. L. Stevenson's division.
2. The officers and men of Gen. Bowen's division.
3. The officers and men of Brigadier General Moore's brigade.
4. The officers and men of the 2d Texas Regiment.
5. The officers and men of Waul's Legion.
6. Also, all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to July 25th, 1863, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

RO. OULD,
Sept 16-6t Agent of Exchange.

Southern papers copy six times and send bills to the War Department.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. The Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recusant conscripts in their respective counties. For this purpose they will call out for local and temporary service, such portions of their Battalions as they may deem necessary. The Deserters and Conscripts will be taken to the nearest Conscript Camp.

The Commanding Officers of North Carolina Militia will continue to comply with General Order, No. 5, dated May 9, 1863, until the Home Guards are fully organized in their respective Counties.

II. Boards for Examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, because of physical disability, will immediately visit all the Counties in which the "Home Guards" have been or may hereafter be organized.

The following classes of persons will be examined:

1st, All who have been exempted previous to the 15th of July, 1863.

2d, All who have been examined subsequent to the 1st September, 1863.

3d, All who may be presented by the Surgeon, or commander of the Regiment, or Battalion of Home Guards, to which the individual belongs.

The decisions of the Boards will be final, except that appeals may be taken to the Surgeon General, with the consent of the Examining Board.

After a visit has been made to a County by an examining Board, the commander of its Home Guards will not recognize the validity of exemptions issued from this office previous to the 15th of July, or subsequent to 1st September, 1863, unless approved by the Board.

Due notice will be given by the senior member of the Board to the Commander of the Battalion of an intended visit, in order that those having certificates, or desirous of being examined, may have an opportunity of appearing before the Board.

By order of Governor VANCE.

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Selpt. 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10.

I. SURGEON E. A. CRUDUP AND HENRY JOYNER are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of the Home Guards for the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Franklin, Nash, Pitt, Wake, Warren, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Northampton, Bertie and Johnston.

II. Surgeons Eugene Grissom and Richard B. Haywood are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of Home Guards of the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Lenoir and Greene.

III. After the Examining Board have visited the several counties above named, and completed their labors, they will report in person to the Surgeon General for further orders.

By order of GOV. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 10, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 2, COMPOSED of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon EUGENE GRISSOM,
Surgeon RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,
Will meet at the town of Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 21st instant; at Wilson, in Wilson county, on the 23d, and at Goldsboro, in Wayne county, on the 24th, for the purpose of examining all persons belonging to the 27th, 28th, 33d, 34th and 35th Regiments of Militia, who claim exemption from military duty, on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Sept 12-t18S Surg. Gen. N. C.

ARTILLERY HORSES NEEDED.

I AM CALLED UPON FOR TWO HUNDRED ARTILLERY HORSES for immediate service, which I am INSTRUCTED to procure. I have appointed Messrs. Wm. F. Askew and Jas. M. Harris of Raleigh, and Mr Jno. Blacknall, of Henderson, as my agents to PURCHASE IF POSSIBLE. I beg all persons having horses suited for such purpose to consult with my above named agents.

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Pur. Q. M.,
Raleigh, Sept. 17-3t Dist. N. Carolina.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

THE SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS FORCES US TO close our house on the 22d instant.

We have neither bottles, jugs, casks or barrels for sending water to invalids.

BLACKNALL & CO.
Sept 16-1w

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express.

A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget-street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

ESTRAY.

TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, AT my residence near Raleigh, a bay mare, all black feet and no other particular mark. Owner is notified to come forward, pay charges and take her away.

P. BABCOCK, Raleigh, N. C.
Sept 9-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM ENGINE of 20 Horse Power, and a good Cylinder Boiler 32 feet long and 36 inches diameter. Also, if desired, all the fixtures of a Circular Saw Mill.

ALSO, 32 feet of very good Shafting, 3 inches in diameter, with couplings.

If not disposed of at private sale, the above will be offerred to the highest bidder on the 23d day of September next. Terms cash; delivery on and after the 1st day of October.

HENRY E. COLTON.
Kerosene Oil Works, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 16-5t*

FARM FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, LYING 12 miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the county of Wake, 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land is well fenced—no houses on the place. The tract will be sold at $15 an acre if application be made soon. Call on or address

CALVIN D. EDWARDS,
Sept 14-1w* Morrisville, N. C.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to
Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY creek land, dwelling Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot.

F. A. GARRTT,
Aug. 17-1m Greensboro, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of
JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.

Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has nsed the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, ostaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS administered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to
W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

STATE INFORMATION.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General Daniel G Fowle, Wake, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W M Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battie, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Ralesgh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM MY PLACE IN SURRY COUNty, on the 8th of August, a negro boy, name ISAAC, dark copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches high, square bulid and about 23 years old, and weighs 180 lbs. The boy was raised by John Van, in Sampson county; and will no doubt attempt to make his way to the enemy's lines. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy Isaac to me, in Surry county, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.

My post office is Tom's Creek, Surry county, N. C.
Sept. 19-1m* MARTIN HIATT.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a gingerbread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOTLEY,
Aug. 31-Mds5w* Danville, Va.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....25
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care.

FRANK J. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 21-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS, at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the PROGRESS should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the PROGRESS office.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Bearing its Fruits.

The malicious falsehood propagated by the Fayetteville *Observer* is bearing its fruits, the press and the people throughout the State catching at it to throw the whole blame of the commencement of the outrages in this place on the 9th and 10th, on innocent persons in this city. The Wilmington *Journal* of Thursday, says:

The Fayetteville *Observer* learns verbally that there had been some altercation at the depot at Raleigh, between some friends of the *Standard* and the Georgia troops passing through. We rather incline to the notion that this may have led to the unfortunate occurrences in that city. If people cannot bring either refreshments or encouragement, or even civil words to the soldiers, we think they had better keep away from the depots where such soldiers are.

We tell the *Journal* that no such "altercation" occurred, and that it was never thought of or heard of by any one in this city until the false statement was seen in the *Observer*.

This city has sent three or four companies to the field; the population, male and female, have devoted themselves to the cause of independence, both in labor and means, and the fling of the *Journal* is entirely uncalled for. If soldiers, passing through here have ever suffered for "refreshments," "encouragement," or "civil words" we have yet to learn it. We have selfish people here, as there are in our sister town of Wilmington, but here, as there, the masses have tried to do their duty.

We hope that the *Journal* will correct the unfounded charge which it has been led by the *Observer* to make against this people. The course that the *Observer* has pursed towards this community since the late unfortunate occurrence, has been such as to leave but little hope for justice at its hands.

Western North Carolina.

In months past we urged the immediate organization and arming of the Home Guard for the purpose of protecting ourselves against raiders, and we now repeat that if this thing be not done, and that speedily, we may expect to be overrun, East and West. The enemy hold Greenville, Tennessee, and have thrown out pickets to Paint Mountain, 45 miles only from Asheville. The Ashville *News* of the 17th says:

"Affairs along the border of our State are pretty lively Burnside's forces occupy Greenville, several thousand strong, and his pickets have been thrown out as far as the foot of Paint Mountain, 45 miles from this place. A battle was fought on the 8th inst at Telford's Station on the Railroad, between Greenville and Jonesborough. The Yankees were repulsed and driven back six miles to Limestone. There our forces came up with them, and after a short engagement routed them again, capturing several hundred. Their dead and wounded were carried off to the rear in a train on the railroad."

Not only are the Counties along our Western border threatened by the enemy, but the presence of a large number of deserters in that region, from our own and other States, renders the condition of things deplorable in the extreme. The same paper says:

"Judge Shipp, Solicitor Merrimon, and other legal gentlemen, who started to attend the Superior Court for Cherokee County, last week, returned, reporting it impracticable to make the attempt in the present condition of that County. Many of the Southern men are leaving the County."

We see no way to put an end to these things but in the energetic use of the Home Guard, and if it be necessary, to accomplish the object, let the whole State be called out.

The Voice of a Soldier.

One of the heroes of Chancellorsville, a noble specimen of mankind, before he went upon that glorious field but now disabled for life, closes a business letter to us thus:

"Where are the badges to be awarded to the soldiers for their gallantry? Not one has been seen since the law was passed."

"Your paper is becoming very popular up here, and is one of the best Dailies in the Confederacy. I glory in your position for the freedom of the press and of speech, and in the rights of the people. We have a glorious Governor."

We appreciate the above compliment highly, for it comes from one of the first in the State to volunteer *as a private*, and one who served in that capacity in all the hard fought battles in Virginia and Maryland, winding up on that ever memorable field of Chancellorsville, where a glorious victory was won for our arms. He is worth a thousand of the peacock gentry who spend most of their time at home, on "sick leave," disgusting plain people by their swagger and the display they make of their tinsel.

As will be seen by a notice in another column, Messrs. Turner and Arrington are to address the people of Nash County, at Nashville, to-morrow. We suppose these gentlemen intend to canvass the district, and that the people of Wake will have an opportunity of hearing them before the day of election.

THE WAY TO HELP THE CAUSE.—Let those who have been speculating in the necessaries of life cease instantly, and if they can find no other occupation, let them join the army and help to save the wealth they have already accumulated. 2d. Let those who have provisions to sell, not hold up to their stuff for a higher price, and in that way give occasion for bread-riots. The man who refuses to sell the necessaries of life now, or is striving to advance the price is an extortioner and a miser, and is doing the Confederate cause great injury. 3d. Let every man at home think less of making money, and more of helping our authorities to gain independence. 4th. Those who have the means must help the poor, and they must give liberally and not grudgingly.

It is not worth while to try to conceal the fact that our cause is being jeopardized by the selfishness and avericiousness of the southern people; and it is not worth while to deny that unless there is a change in this respect, ruin and subjugation will overtake us all. How can we expect to succeed in the present mighty struggle for liberty while nineteenths of the men at home are devoting all their energies to accumulating wealth. We say again, as we have often said, that no one has a right to devote his time to getting rich while his country is in distress and while a large number of our citizens are suffering, bleeding and dying on the battle field. For the sake of liberty and equality, for the sake of our children's welfare who will live after us, for the sake of humanity and christianity, for God's sake, let there be an immediate change in the conduct of our people. If there is not a speedy change we are a ruined and disgraced people, and all the blood that has been shed and all the suffering that has been endured, goes for naught. A few men cannot save the cause while the large majority are running wild after the almighty dollar. We speak earnestly and plainly because it is time to do so, and because it is an important matter.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The *Democrat* speaks "earnestly and plainly" but it is only using the arguments that we used eight months ago, and for which we have been abused by members of the faction to which that paper belongs. We have foreseen for months that unless the wealthy and influential classes set their faces aginst speculation and extortion, and the "last man and last dollar" war men redeemed their pledges to provide for the soldiers' families, that we should be "a ruined and disgraced people." Our armies in the field are powerful and invincible; they have won imperishable renown for themselves and for us—they have never quailed before an enemy and never will—but there is an enemy at home against whom they cannot stand. They are to be found here and everywhere, and are probably as numerous in the *Democrat's* own town as anywhere—we allude to the home *patriot* who cries war and abuses his betters for not being in the field, while he stays at home to rob the soldier's family of the means of subsistence.

The *Democrat* says that "if there is not a speedy change we are a ruined and disgraced people." Does that paper look for any change? Certainly not.—Then it gives up the contest. And we are sorry to see this, for notwithstanding these feeches are eating out the very vitals of the Confederacy by their selfish villanies, we are not willing to give up all as lost.—The *Democrat* knows that there will be no change in the conduct of those men who were so active in precipitating the country into its present troubles, and who have directed their energies to money-making and oppression of the poor since the war commenced; for while the owners of factories and the holders of provisions are holding *war meetings* and pledging the "last man and the last dollar," always making a mental reservation in favor of themselves and their dollars, they continue to advance the price of all the material necessary to clothe and subsist the people. Does not the *Democrat* know these things to be so? and does it not know too that the poor, soldiers families and others, who can only raise a few dollars, can get nothing to eat or to wear with it, the wealthy classes referred to by that paper refusing, in many parts of the State, to take the currency? We tried to arouse the people of the State and Confederacy to the dangers to be apprehended from this state of things before they got as bad as they are now, and we have had the gratification of having our motives impugned and our loyalty assailed for our labor.—The *Democrat* says "if there is not a speedy change we are a ruined and disgraced people." Does that paper expect to see bacon, corn, flour, cotton yarn or cotton goods cheaper during the war than at present? Will sugar, molasses, salt and iron decline? Will not speculation and extortion increase instead of diminish? Has not the tendency to extort and oppress grown worse, steadily, for the last twelve months?—How then expect a change?

Bacon is worth $2 a pound in this market, corn $8 a bushel, and but little of either to be had, while clothing and shoes are out of the question as far as the poorer classes, laborers, mechanics and those receiving small salaries, are concerned. The fountain from which flowed the milk of human kindness, seems to have dried up, charity is at a discount; those who have means hold on to them with a miser's grasp, while those who have the will have not the means. God knows what is to become of us or our poor country. One thing is certain, we can look for no relenting or reparation on the part of speculators and extortioners, and as the *Democrat* says, "if there is not a speedy change all the blood that has been shed and all the suffering that has been endured, goes for naught." If the poor cannot get food and clothing now what will be their condition when the chilling blasts of winter come upon us?

We see no way to remedy our present troubles but to conquer a peace or negotiate for a peace, and to do either we must keep up and strengthen our armies and press the enemy. Nothing so likely to end the war as to make the enemy feel our power, and to do this we must be united, energetic and determined.—The enemy are pressing us on every side with a malignity and hatred unparalleled in the history of civilized warfare, and to this we have added the bitter reflection that many among us, who by their speculation and extortion are oppressing and starving the poor, are more to be dreaded and dispised than the open enemy who are trying to overrun us with fire and sword. The end is not yet.

DESERTERS SHOT.—Two deserters, named Saul, brothers, were shot in Franklin county Monday by citizens. They had perpetrated acts of incendiarism and other outrages, when the citizens of the neighborhood rose up and executed summary vengeance on the offenders. The mountain regions of that county are said to be infested with deserters who commit all manner of depredations. Vigorous steps are now being taken for their arrest, both by the military and civil authorities, and many have already been brought to justice.—*Richmond Whig.*

Don't Despond.

The surrender of Cumberland Gap with 2500 men without the firing of a gun, the loss of the whole of East Tennessee and the falling back of Gen. Bragg's army half way from Chattanooga to Atlanta are results that we confess are not very pleasant to contemplate, but still all this amounts to nothing if we win the impending battle, and that we shall win it those in a condition to form a correct opinion feel fully confident. Let us not despond or be cast down on account of these reverses, but strengthen our armies and prepare for the great battles that are yet to be fought in Virginia and in the West. The final result will depend upon fighting and not the towns taken or railroads broken up by the enemy. A great victory in Georgia and all we have lost in the way of territory in Tennessee and Kentucky may be redeemed, and those States released from the presence of the enemy.

In Virginia we are told a battle is expected. Skirmishing has been going on for several days, the enemy continue to threaten an attack and Gen. Lee is calmly and confidently awaiting the blow, and no fears are felt for the result. Come when it may we shall be victorious. So let us be hopeful. A victory in Virginia and a victory in Georgia will lift the gloom from our own people and fasten it upon the enemy. They have taken East Tennessee but they will find it an expensive business to hold it; and if we whip Rosecrans in Georgia or at Chattanooga, Burnside's whole army may be swallowed up before it can recross the mountains.

Send forward supplies of clothing and subsistence for the soldiers and fill up the ranks by returning all deserters and skulkers to camp and all will be well. There is work enough for all good citizens at home to do.

The Richmond papers of Saturday contained nothing of interest from Gen. Lee's army. Our army in Virginia is buoyant and confident, and if Meade dare advance he will meet the fate of his boastful predecessors. He will be soundly thrashed.

Voters from Halifax, attached to Iverson's old brigade, express their desire to vote for Col. Bryan Grimes, of the 4th, to represent the 1st District in Congress. Col. Grimes is a worthy gentleman and a gallant officer, but we do not know that he has any political aspirations.

CHARLESTON.

From the *Mercury* of Thursday and Friday we get the following particulars of the progess of the siege at Charleston:

Since the date of our last report our batteries have continued to direct their fire against Morris Island.

On Saturday and Sunday Moultrie turned her batteries upon Wagner, when a large force of the enemy were descried engaged in mounting guns. The enemy keep a lookout at that fort, who gives notice of every approaching shell, and thus enables the working parties to retreat, generally in season, under cover.

The Yankees broke their long silence for a while on Saturday, by returning from Wagner the fire of Moultrie. They fired about once in ten minutes.

At Gregg, also, the enemy have been by no means idle, though up to Sunday night only two guns had been mounted at that post. Battery Simkins has taken Gregg under its especial charge, and on Sunday dropped several shells amid the workmen there employed.

A telegraph line has been erected by the Yankees between Gregg and Gadberry Hill. A watch is kept at the latter place on boats moving about in the inner harbor. One or two boats were fired at on Sunday. On the same day our cavalry captured, near Combahee, a telegraph operator, named Foster, together with a lieutenant, a negro soldier, and a captain.

It appears that about five or six days ago, Foster and five others set out on an expedition with the purpose of connecting with our lines, and eliciting some information. The party was mounted and provided with all the necessary instruments and about five hundred yards of wire. On Saturday they reached Green Pond, and Foster succeeded in attaching his instruments, but not in obtaining information of material importance. The fraud was soon detected, and a portion of our cavalry started in pursuit of the spies. Foster was overtaken in a wood, almost naked and in a miserable plight. Three hundred yards of wire and an insulator were also secured. The wire is of superior quality and manufacture, being formed of seven strands well insulated with a coating of India rubber.

On Sunday night, and through the following day, there was but the usual slow firing from Moultrie and our James Island batteries. A shot was occasionally thrown by the Yankees, but they were probably too closely employed in their preparations for the next grand bombardment to return our fire with any regularity. A busy group was seen at Gregg early in the afternoon, and the inference drawn by the spectator was, that this group was engaged either in mounting or pointing a gun.

The progress of the enemy, however, is, after all, very slow.

Foster, the Yankee telegraph operator, and his fellow-prisoners, were examined by General Walker on Monday. Foster states that a telegraph line is in operation on the coast, between Tybee and Morris Island.

Two monitors and several gunboats were missed from the harbor on Monday. It is conjectured that they have departed only to seek shelter in the Stono from the slight gale of Sunday night. The Ironsides was still at her old anchorage near Gregg, with a schooner beside her. Another schooner appeared to be transferring supplies to one of the monitors.

On Tuesday the missing monitors made their appearance, and there are now once more five within the bar. One of them in the afternoon approached Cumming's Point, as if with the intention of rounding it, but was apparently arrested by a few shots from Moultrie. This fort and our batteries on James Island continued throughout the day their fire on Gregg and Wagner. The guns from these two points compel the enemy to labor principally at night. Little advance is, therefore, made by daylight; but every morning additional works are observed at the two batteries so lately evacuated by us.

A few shells were thrown on Tuesday at Moultrie, by the Yankee batteries Nos. 1 and 2; and our batteries on James' Island also received several tokens of Yankee enmity from the interior batteries on Morris Island.

A rumor that prevailed on Sunday, that the Yankees had landed on Long Island, is said to have grown out of the landing of a flag of truce which came that way. The purport of the flag of truce we have not learned.

A magazine at Battery Cheves accidentally exploded yesterday, killing five men. Their names are as follows:

Second Lieutenant Lastinger, Company G, 29th Georgia.

Sergeant Whitworth, Co. A, 22d Georgia.

Sergeant Graham, Co. C, 22d Battalion Georgia Volunteers.

Corporal Scott, Co. C, 23d Battalion Georgia Volunteers.

Private Griffers, Co. C, 22d Battalion Georgia Volunteers.

There is little of interest to report for Wednesday. The James Island batteries maintained their usual fire upon Gregg and Wagner throughout Tuesday night, and Moultrie joined in the bombardment in the afternoon of the ensuing day. The firing of Moultrie and Battery Simkins was said to be especially accurate. The Yankees did not return a shot.

The Ironsides, having been thoroughly repaired, and having received all her supplies, is anchored abreast of Wagner; while the five monitors are anchored behind the woods of James Island.

The wind is now in the southeast, and the sky grey and ominous of a September storm. May the winds fight for us!

The enemy are at work on the sand ridge north of Battery Gregg, apparently erecting mortar batteries bearing on Moultrie. They have also thrown up a traverse on the northwest side of Gregg for the protection of their guns from the fire of James Island.—A party was also seen at work on the north side of Wagner, and another on the Morris Island shore on Light House Inlet. Our mortar batteries on Sullivan's Island annoy them considerably in their operations at Gregg and Wagner.

The *Mercury* on Friday adds:

On Wednesday night, and throughout Thursday, the wind blew in gusts alternately from the east and southeast, bringing up cloud after cloud, each of which successively discharged its burden, and passed away behind the opposite horizon. It was only between the fitful torrents of rain that it was at all possible to observe the operations of the enemy on Morris Island. Enough, however, was noted to prove that they are working with great industry, both at Gregg and Wagner. Seven four-horse waggons, supposed to be laden with intrenching tools, a gin for mounting guns, and a thirty-pounder Parrott on a siege carriage, all destined for Gregg, were plainly seen moving down the beach. Our batteries on James and Sullivan's Island kept up a slow fire, both during the night and day, upon Gregg, Wagner and the space between these two posts, but with what results we are unable to say.

The monitors and the *Ironsides* are reported to be still within the bar.

"Belly to Belly."

The *Enquirer* thinks that strategy has about "played out" and that we should now have some hard fighting. We concur with the *Enquirer*. That paper says:

The fall of Chattanooga, with the reported capitulation of the Confederate troops at Cumberland Gap, has not tended to raise the spirits of the people. Indeed, as long as General Bragg commands in that department, the public will not expect other than defeat. He has lost Tennessee, and this is enough for one man. Cannot another be tried? On the Rappahannock we have Lee, Longstreet, Ewell and Hill—Are all of these needed to oppose Meade? Cannot General Longstreet—"old Pete," as he is affectionately called by his gallant corps—be spared to the army of Tennessee? If he was in command, his name, his experience, would soon tell upon the army and the enemy. Soldiers often discuss the merits of officers; at Gettysburg, two were discussing the movements, and one remarked that Longstreet had been sent to turn the enemy's left and get in their rear.—The other stated his disbelief thus: "Old Pete turn the left indeed! he'll bring up his corps straight to the front, and fight it out, *belly to belly.*" And this is what is wanted in Tennessee. We have been falling back—strategically manœuvring—until we have lost Tennessee, the great South-western Railroad, and brought the enemy to the great central point of the Confederacy. Let us now have some fighting "*belly to belly.*" We like strategy and delight in manœuvres; but there is a "time for all things," and fighting is not excluded from that general rule. Gen. Longstreet, Lee's *right arm*, the Massena of Northern Virginia, quiet, unpretending, unobtrusive, would revive confidence, drive Rosecrans back and soon redeem Kentucky. There is no officer of the army, except General Lee, who enjoys the confidence of the country and the army to a greater degree than Gen. Longstreet. Can he not be spared and put in command of the army of the West? If this be done, and General Lee moves against Meade, we shall see a different aspect of public affairs; joy and confidence will revive, and the winter close down upon our arms victorious and triumphant, the spring will open upon an army eager for the contest, and peace will be found before either a long or doubtful search. Try "old Pete."

MODERN LIQUORS.—It is wrong to drink too much at any time, when the liquors are pure and good, but now, when every kind of poison is dealt out at a *dollar a drink*, to indulge at all is little better than suicide. No wonder that we see so many red noses peeping around the corners, and bloated faces exhibited on the highways, when three fourths of the "new dip" is composed of pure spirits turpentine. Read the following from the Petersburg *Express* of a late date:

Poisonous Liquors.—The scenes witnessed in our streets daily, are almost enough to sicken the heart of the patriot and the christian. Drunken men are picked up in the streets and on the door sills, almost as plentiful as blackberries in their season. If we chose to go into an examination of the cause of these scenes, we could readily find it in the *quality*, not the quantity, of the liquor dealt out to them. We would find it of that quality which a kind man would not give to his sick beast, for fear of producing death, and yet it is measured off to human beings in poisonous doses, which tell fearfully upon their constitutions and their passions. It is hard to decide which is the more culpable, the man who swallows this poison at a dollar a glass, or the vender who sells it. Both are largely criminal. An examination of a bottle of this liquor yesterday, divulged the fact, that it was three parts composed of fiery turpentine spirits, doctored with a little of the genuine mean article and other substances to hide the smell and taste, but not the effects of the former. We do not mean to say that the respectable saloons of the city keep this miserable stuff on hand. It is only the lower class, where the cheaper article is manufactured, that it is to be found.—What a crying sin! What a blemish upon the fair reputation of the city.

THE SURRENDER AT CUMBERLAND GAP.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* says:

An officer who was at the Cumberland Gap in the capacity of Lieut. Colonel was in this city yesterday, and reports the following. He is well known to us, is a Virginian, and his statement may be relied upon. He says that we had 1800 men, were very strongly intrenched, and had plenty of guns and ammunition. When the enemy, numbering about six regiments as is believed, commanded our forces to surrender, Gen. Frazier held a council of officers and it was unanimously determined that the place should be held to the last extremity. The officers then took their positions, but it was soon rumored that a Kentucky regiment had thrown down their arms. The officer in question going to make some inquiry upon the subject, observed a white flag flying, and interrogating Gen. Frazier as to what it meant, the latter replied, "tell Gen. Jones that I have gone up the spout."—The Colonel, with three hundred of his men, then retired unmolested.

He considers the surrender of Cumberland Gap the most disgraceful event of the war—and so it is. Frazier, we believe, is a Tennesseean, and betrayed his trust, or such a position would never have been yielded without so much as firing a gun. It is high time that some General were shot.

MORE FEMALE WARRIORS.—The female warrior business is not dead yet. A fine looking young woman was arrested in Mobile last week for wearing male apparel. The *Tribune* says:

She stated that she had been fighting and travelling under the cognomen of "Charley Green," with her father and four brothers enlisted in March last in New Orleans. She joined the Tiger Rifles, Captain White, and was with that company in the battle of Manassas, where she says she received a wound in the right side. She says, also, that she was in the battles around Richmond and other places, was taken prisoner, paroled in Illinois, and has since been strolling about from company to company, and was never stopped or interrogated before, which is another evidence of the efficient energy displayed by our Provost Marshal, Major Dennis, who is determined not to allow anybody to pass without "coming to a showing." "Charley Green" was taken in and cared for by several Louisianians called to see her, and, after questioning her for some time, were fully satisfied that she was not a spy, nor disloyal to the country.

SPECIE AND STOCKS.—We copy from the *Dispatch* of Friday the following quotations of specie and stocks, in the Richmond market:

THURSDAY, Sept. 17th, 1863.

There is but a slight decline in the exorbitant figures heretofore reached by specie and State notes. Gold is purchased by the brokers at $10, and sold at $8. Their selling rates are 10 to 12. South bank funds have gone up a shade within the week. The brokers are paying $2.50 for Virginia and North Carolina notes, and $3 for Georgia and South Carolina. The selling price ranges from 25 to 50 cents above these figures.

STOCKS AND BONDS.—No material change to quote Confederate bonds, cotton int. loan, at 15 though actual sales have been made at a lower figure. 100 mil. loan, with int., 105 to 111; bonds of 15 loan 175 and int.; 8 per cent. convertibles, 112 to cent., 100 to 101; very dull at latter figure.

MARRIED,

In the town of Goldsboro', on the 14th of September by the Rev. A. V. Mangum, Mr. RICHARD E. JOYNER of Goldsboro', and Miss ANNIE E. RICHARDSON of Newbern.

Wilmington Journal copy.

Congressional Discussion.—We are requested to give notice that the candidates for Congress in the 5th District will address the people of Nash, at Nashville, Tuesday the 22d instant. Sept 21

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Franklin and Nash. Election first Thursday in November. Sept 9

We are authorised by the friends of Lt. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 7

We are authorized to say that THOMAS FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitation of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 9

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER.

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN and others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff.) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Mary Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Ann Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living of the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose, and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that information has been received of the descendants of Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within ten years, and demand that if any of them be alive that they cover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree *pro confesso* will be taken against them and the causes be heard *ex parte* as to them. Sept 21

MATCH HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 24TH INSTANT, in front of our Sales Room, at 12 o'clock M., we will sell, to the highest bidder, a No. 1 pair of well matched and well broke Horses; also an elegant Carriage and set of Harness. The whole turn out is well known in this city. For information enquire of

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Sept 21-td

TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED.

THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, deceased, are hereby notified that as Executor of the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount queathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years allowed by law for settling up the estate having expired.

WILLIAMSON PAGE, Executor to the will of Elizabeth Blake, dec'd.

Sept 21-1m*

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESday, 6th October, (Court week,) at the Court House, in Raleigh, at one o'clock p. m.:

One negro boy, about 14 years old, one woman, and child about five years old.

The woman has the reputation of being one of the best cooks in this city.

Also, the office and office lot, on Fayetteville Street, next to the residence of C. B. Root, Esq.

Terms cash.

Sept 19-t6o DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Trustee.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED.

WANTED THREE GOOD BRICKLAYERS to work on buildings and furnaces at C. S. Medical Laboratory, near Lincolnton, N. C. Apply to

GEORGE FINCH, Architect, Lincolnton, N. C.

Sept 19-6t

PRINTERS WANTED.

WANTED FOUR COMPOSITORS, STEADY EMployment and good wages given. Apply at once to CHRONICLE & SENTINEL OFFICE, Augusta, Ga.

Sept 19-2t

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices.

CHAS. M. FARRISS.

Sept 8-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO., *STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS*, RALEIGH N. C.

June 2-tf